*pectoralis, E. paena, Alauda chuana, Mirafra africana, M. africanoides, M. sabota, Certhilauda semitorquata, Emberiza tahapisi, E. impetuani, Zonotrichia africana, Megalotis verticalis, M. australis, Linaria gularis, L. atrogularis, Estrelda lipiniana, E. squamifrons, Pyrgita motitensis, P. diffusa, Crithagra selbyii, Euplectes taha, Ploceus tahatali, Ploceus dubius, Plocepasser mahali, Loxia lathami, Bubalornis niger, Megalopterus australis, Eurocephalus anguitimens, Cinnyris mariquensis, C. talatala, Chrysoptilus bennettii, C. abingoni, Polysticte quopopa, Coliphimus concolor, Perdix swainsonii, P. levaillantoides, P. sephaena, P. coqui, Ortygis lepurana, Pterocles variegatus, P. gutturalis, Otis ruficrista, O. afraoides, Cancrophagus gutturalis, Carbo africanoides.*

## 9. Description of a new Species of *Anolis*, with Notice of some other Species of that Genus from Ecuador. By A. W. E. O'Shaughnessy, Assistant in the Natural History Departments, British Museum.

[Received June 14, 1880.]

(Plate XLIX.)

In the collection of zoological objects made by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, which has proved singularly rich in new and remarkable forms among the lizards, I find represented the following species of *Anolis*.

From Canelos :—

Anolis chrysolepis, D. & B. Erp. Gén. iv. p. 94; Guich. in Casteln. Amér. du Sud, pl. 4. f. 1.

The *Anolis scypheus*, Cope, must be considered identical with this species, if we may judge from some specimens in the British Museum to which Mr. Cope some years ago affixed that name.

Anolis nummifer, O'S., =*vittigerus*, Cope, part.

Anolis pentaprion, Cope, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1862, p. 178.

Anolis nasicus, D. & B. *l. c.* p. 115; Guichen. *l. c.* pl. 4. fig. 2.

From Pallatanga :—

Anolis chrysolepis, D. & B.

Anolis viridiæneus, Peters, MB. Ak. Berl. 1863, p. 147.

Anolis bouvieri, Bocourt, Miss. Scient. Mex. iii. p. 58, pl. 14. figs. 8, 8*a*.

In addition to the above, the same collection contains two specimens of a beautiful *Anolis*, which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a new species, and which I now proceed to describe.

ANOLIS BUCKLEYI, sp. n. (Plate XLIX.)

Form elongate, slender; muzzle rounded, very convex anteriorly, becoming very concave in front of the orbital region, covered with numerous rounded or polygonal plates, minute between the nostrils, but rather large elsewhere. Three large plates on the facial ridge between the orbit and the nostril. Bony orbital and occipital ridges strongly marked. Plates of the orbital ridge very large, the two series contiguous and not separated by any interorbital row of scales; supraorbital scales large, polygonal. Occipital plates indistinct and sunken, the diamond-shaped space formed by the orbital and occipital ridges being occupied by plates of irregular shape and size. All the head-shields smooth. Three series of elongate loreal scales. Infraorbitals immediately upon the supralabials, which are a series of elongate narrow scales, eight in number, becoming excessively narrow posteriorly, where the deepest of the infraorbitals almost reaches the corner of the mouth.

Mental a very broad and scarcely cleft plate, resembling that of *Anolis nasicus*, but reaching further on either lateral infralabial part of the lower jaw than in that and most other species of *Anolis*, which offer degrees of variation in this particular. In the present species the extent of this plate is very remarkable, the point where it touches the double series of infralabials on each side of the jaw being in a vertical with the hinder edge of the first upper labial. Scales of the chin minute, rounded, becoming granular posteriorly. Gular pouch very large.

The entire upper and lateral surfaces of the body are finely granular, the granulation being more minute than in *Anolis nasicus*. Ventral surface with moderate-sized square or rounded scales, not keeled.

Tail very long and tapering, nearly twice the length of the head and body; granular above, and with larger broad scales beneath. Hind limb stretched forward reaching to the front edge of the ear; fore limbs laid backwards reaching three fourths the length of the side. Digital dilatations well developed, pyriform, with broad transverse plates beneath.

*Coloration* (in spirits). Ground-colour brownish or greenish, with black spots or punctulations on the back and sides, and a black network on the upper surface of the head round the edges of the scales. The black spots are very conspicuous on the sides and along the origin of the gular pouch. The pouch is very large, of a bright saffron-yellow, with black longitudinal streaks and spots at the base. A black streak along the loreal space to the eye. Fine oblique white or bluish stripes down the sides of the body, with rows of black dots between. Ventral surface pale bluish, dotted with black.

| | millims. |
|---|---|
| Length from tip of snout to extremity of tail .......... | 250 |
| Length of head to anterior border of ear-opening ...... | 21 |
| Width of head posteriorly........................ | 11 |
| Length of the body from the ear-opening to the anus.... | 67 |

| | millims. |
|---|---|
| Length of the tail | 163 |
| Length of the femur | 19 |
| Length of the tibia | 20 |

*Hab.* Ecuador. The two adult specimens on which the above description is founded were obtained from Mr. Buckley, and are in the British-Museum collection.

This species presents a striking similarity in appearance to *Anolis* (*Rhinosaurus*) *nasicus*, the forms and proportions being the same. The points of distinction between them are, however, numerous; the rostral and mental shields are quite different, the latter plate being much shorter on each side in *A. nasicus*, in which also the head-shields show a different arrangement, and the supraorbital semicircles of plates are not in contact on the space between the eye.

## 10. Field-notes on the Morroop (*Casaurius bennetti*) of New Britain. By Wilfred Powell.

[Received June 15, 1880.]

The interior of the northern peninsula of New Britain is composed of high tableland and grassy plains of considerable area. It is on these plains that the Cassowary of this island (*Casuarius bennetti*) is mostly to be found. These birds are generally seen moving slowly along in the high grass, with their heads just showing above it. The plains appear to be their feeding-ground, as they are rarely seen in the bush during the daytime. They are gregarious in their habits, travelling in flocks of three or four; I have sometimes seen as many as seven in a flock together. When in motion they always go in Indian file, with the cock bird leading. They do not seem to advance over the ground very quickly unless alarmed, when they travel with marvellous rapidity, having a bounding motion, which is not, in my estimation, very graceful. When they select a place for their nests, they do so usually in an open glade that is well timbered, but without underscrub. Here they scrape the earth together into a slight heap with a depression in the centre. The nest is circular in form, about five feet in diameter, the outside being raised about six inches from the ground-level. Here they lay their eggs, which are left to hatch by the heat of the sun. The natives who search for these nests, in order to obtain the eggs for food (which they consider a great delicacy, though I cannot say I like them myself, their flavour being too strong), assure me that they seldom find more than three at a time in one nest, and that when the bird has laid one egg, it leaves the nest for some days before returning to lay another; whether they lay eggs elsewhere, in the meanwhile, I cannot say. The egg is about five inches long by three inches wide at the broadest part, and is thickly mottled with delicate light green spots.

The Cassowary's food consists of lizards, frogs, fruit, nuts, and